

*Frank Stephens
Field Notes, 1926*

March 15 - December 30, 1926

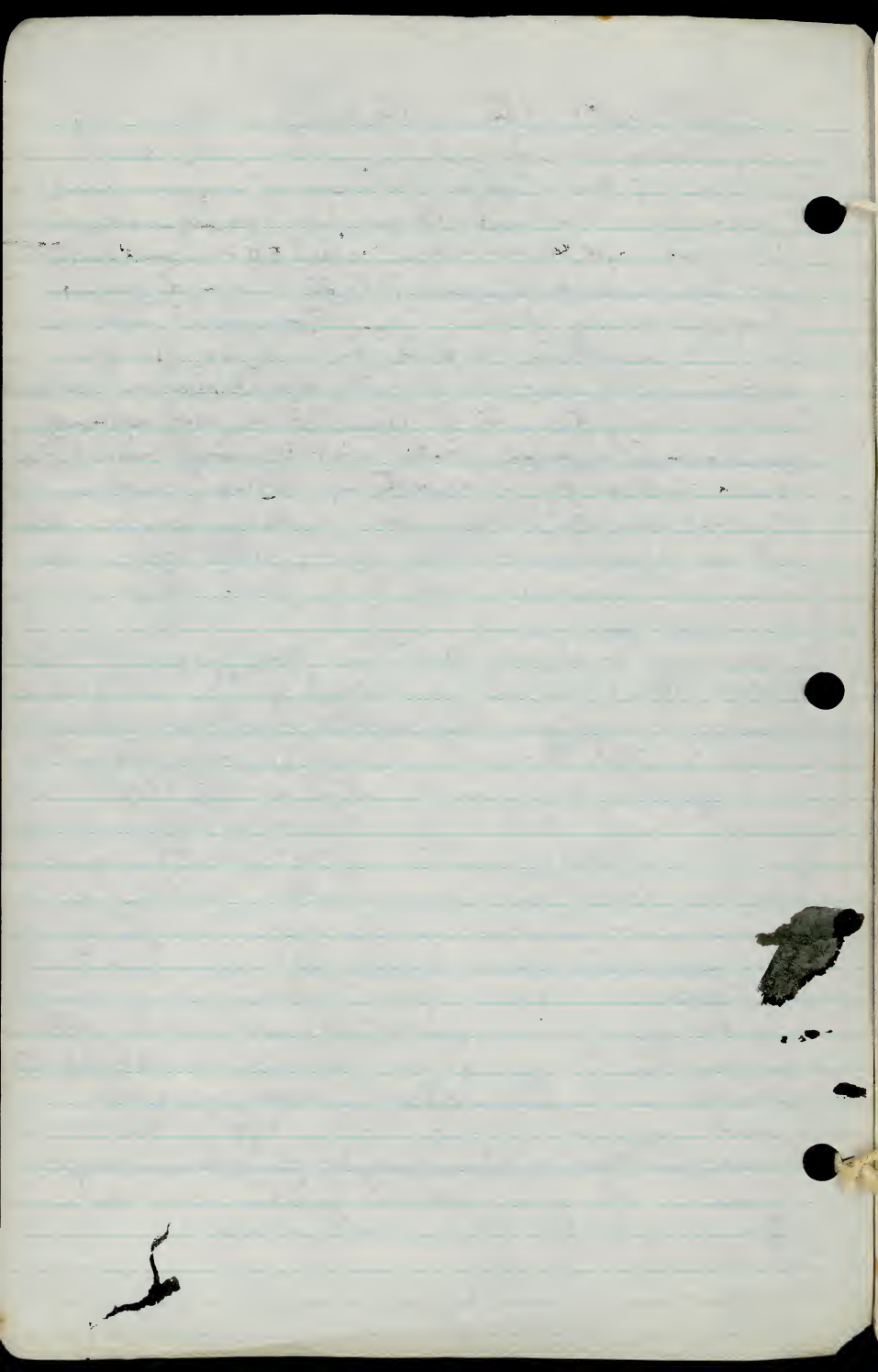
SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

March 15 1926

Left my ranch yesterday morning and drove to San Felipe Narrows by noon and camped. Put out 13 gopher traps above the Narrows and five below, also 50 mouse traps at the foot of the rocky hills around camp. This morning I had one *Peromyscus*^{crinitus} and the tail of another - and one *Thomomys* for albatrus. Very poor catch, the worst I ever had here. Two gopher traps were filled, not spring, and one mouse trap was springy and the bait taken from another. These mouse traps are too large for ordinary mice. They got so far inside the spring that only the tail gets caught and they pull it in two and get away.

The narrow valley between the "Yagui" Wall and the Narrows (6 miles) is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, - sandy, stony, with scattered desert shrubs. The Narrows is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, about 200 yards wide, with steep rocky cliffs on each side. Below the Narrows the mountains continue to the right (east) for a dozen miles or more. To the left is a mesa, continuing to Borrego Valley, 8 or 10 miles, - this region really being a part of the Colorado Desert.

Last year I caught two ~~dark~~ dark gophers above the Narrows and several light albatrus below. The *T. p. albatrus* was caught this morning a mile or more above the Narrows and within a few yards of where I caught one of the dark colored gophers last year. She contained six small embryos.



March 16 1926

This morning the gopher traps contained two Thomomys sp. fuscatae, One was caught $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the Narrows, the other $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further up, both being below where I got the T. sp. albatrus; therefore the two species overlap here.

The Perognathus panamintinus bongsi (?) was caught at the foot of the steep, rocky hillside below the Narrows. The type of P. sp. arvicola was taken here. If several specimens could be taken I believe the subspecies could be restored from synonymy.

Harpers Well, Imperial Co. Mex 17 1926
Drove down here yesterday forenoon. The road is very bad, rocky with many chuck holes. Had to go out low after, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours driving 25 miles. Put out 7 gopher traps in the afternoon. This morning I had one albatus and it was red with little ants when found. Last evening I trapped three Neotoma a. venusta near the camp fire before going to bed. All were females. One contained two fetuses the other one. There is very little mammal sign here too dry a desert. There are small salt streams in the barrancas, and occasional 'hard' patches of Junco, in which the few gophers make their burrows. There are no gopher signs on the level ground. Put out more gopher traps this morning, and tonight I got four gophers. Have 16 traps out now. Haven't seen a dozen birds here yet. Saw an old fox track near the creek and tonight I put out a set of traps. Small hope of getting any. Thermometer yesterday 87°, cooler today, cloudy.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and mostly illegible due to the bleed-through effect.

March 19 1926

Fish Spring, Imperial Co, Cal.

This not Fish Creek, Harpers Well is on the bank of Fish Creek. This spring is within a mile or so of the north line of Imperial County. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore of Salton Lake. From the springs to the lake is a patch of tules. The soil around here is very alkaline. There are numerous small screw bean trees and a very few small willows. Higher, toward the mountains are palo-verde trees and other desert shrubs.

We drove from Harpers Well this forenoon, 29 miles. Passed Kane Spring. It looked so poor a trapping ground that I did not make a station there, besides it is only five miles from Harpers Well.

I have put out ten gopher traps, in wet, alkaline, salt grass ground. See no gopher sign elsewhere, - yet at least. Can find no meadow mice runs in the tules. This was all submerged when Salton Lake was at its highest ^{stage} several years ago and probably *Microtus* and *Reithrodontomys* have not become re-established. Prospects for other mice are poor on account of alkali.

Brought two gophers

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the car was a cool breeze. The
 sun was shining brightly, but the air
 felt like a soft blanket. I took a deep
 breath and felt a sense of peace. The
 world around me seemed to be in a state
 of perfect harmony. I walked slowly,
 savoring every moment. The colors of the
 sky were vibrant, and the sounds of nature
 were soothing. I felt like I had found
 a hidden gem. The beauty of the world
 was all around me, and I was grateful
 for it. I wanted to stay here forever,
 just enjoying the view. The sun was
 setting, and the colors were even more
 beautiful. I took one last look at the
 horizon and felt a sense of closure. It
 was a beautiful day, and I was lucky
 to have it. I would never forget this
 moment.

with my eyes

March 21 1926

In the afternoon drove to Coachella and then southwest $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Mr. Wilsons, Had trouble on the way with stoppage of the gasoline supply pipe, Took an hour or more to find the trouble and remedy it, Got to Wilsons at 5 P.M. Made camp and put out a few traps. This morning I had one *Neotoma* and one *Perognathus fasciellatus* and the tail of another. Wilson says there are a very few gophers in his alfalfa; apparently none outside. We could find but one mound, I set a trap, but suspect it is a *Dipodomys*. *Neotoma* are plentiful in the mesquit clumps in the adjoining uncleared land. Wilson does not know of any foxes in the neighborhood.

This is about the middle of the valley. The soil is sandy. Small bunches of perennial plants are abundant, and the mesquit clumps are common. I set several traps this morning at burrows that looked like those of *Citellus*, but may be of *Dipodomys*. *Perognathus fasciellatus* is probably common, but it is doubtful if any other species of *Perognathus* occurs here, with the possible exception of *longi*.

March 11 1922

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1922

March 23rd 1926

Drove to Palm Spring. Had difficulty to find a camping place, but finally camped in the public camp ground on the Indian Reservation. Did not get any traps out. This morning I went out east a mile or so. to set traps, but put out none yet. There are a few very old gopher burrows near the water, but I could find none elsewhere. Nearly all the gopher mounds have been dug into, apparently by dogs. This place is ruined for collecting. There is quite a town here now, and a large floating population of Mexicans, as well as quite a number of Indians. This is a slack season for work for Mexicans and there are many Mexican families camped here.

In this morning's tramp I watched for tracks in the sandy road. No travel in it since yesterday. I saw a number of jack-rabbit and cottontail tracks, one *Lepus* and three mice tracks, apparently *Peromyscus*. I'll try again this afternoon.

It looks as if there had been no rain in this part of the Desert since the early part of the winter. All the short lived vegetation is dried and withered. Birds are very scarce. It is about as poor a collecting season as I ever saw here, and I have been here many times.

Toward night I put out 40 mouse traps in the lower part of Sagittary Canon, just below the fall and 2 miles from camp. Rocky canon, 24th. In the mouse traps I had two *Peromyscus* *vermicus* and the tail of a *Perognathus* *penicillatus*. I am disgusted with Palm Springs as a collecting locality.

Monday, June 12, 1911

Spent the day in the field. The weather was very hot and the ground was very dry. We went to the top of the mountain and saw many interesting things. The vegetation was very sparse and the soil was very hard. We saw many small animals and birds. The view from the top was very beautiful. We saw many mountains and valleys. The sky was very blue and the sun was very bright.

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March 25 1926

yesterday afternoon I drove to the Whitewater ranch at the lower end of the San Geronimo Pass. This is the old Whitewater stage station. The railroad station of Whitewater is a mile or more further down the Pass. There is a "service station" here, with free camp ground sheltered by trees along the ditch. It is 12 miles from Palm Springs, alt. about 1350. The wind is blowing hard here, as usual. It sucks down thru the Pass to the Desert. Clouds are coming down into the Pass, but melt before they get here. I suspect it is raining "inside". This is the type locality of *Dipodomys similis* (?) Rhoads, now considered synonymous with *simiolus*.

Put out a few gopher traps and 25 mouse traps; this morning I had three gophers, one *Dipodomys*, and a *Peromyscus* that looks somewhat like *P. b. truei*, also two *Perognathus* tails, probably *penicillatus*. There is a small flock of *Zonotrichia leucophrys* here that may be wintering, as it is too early for this subspecies to be migrating. Two were caught in mouse traps.

March 27 1926

This afternoon I caught a *Ceotellus t. chloris*, the only one seen here yet. Have seen no ~~at~~ *Ammospermophilus*, nor any *Securus* thrashers, though I used to get them here. Caught two *Reithrodontomys* in salt grass in the orchard.

March 25 1932

partly sunny & cool in the afternoon
and in the evening a light breeze
from the west. The temperature
at 10:00 AM was 65° and at 4:00 PM
it was 70°. The wind was from the
west at 10:00 AM and from the
west-southwest at 4:00 PM. The
clouds were light and scattered.
The sky was blue with a few
white clouds. The sun was
out for most of the day. The
temperature was in the 60's and
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was in the 60's and 70's.

March 27 1926,

I haven't seen a bat, or a "horned toad", nor a snake of any kind. It is by far the poorest collecting season I have seen here. We are having the usual strong west winds here in the Pass. The Pass is about two miles wide, a regular desert except when the few irrigating ditches keep vegetation green. The creosote bushes are stunted, as are also the plentiful "cholla" cactuses, - two or three species. There are some Sereus and Cylindropuntia cactuses, and a few Yucca baccata. There are a few lizards of the small, common species, but I have seen none of the larger species that should be rather common. Lionotrichia appear to be more common today. My mouse traps have taken six so far, I scented but one, all were leucophrys. The gophers are mostly patchy, with more or less of the winter pelage on the rumps. Evidently there are two species here.

The Dipodomys (1643) puzzles me. With nothing but meadow to go by I can't place it. It is probably parvus, but if so it is out of its known range, and what are two sub-species of D. muricatus doing here together?

1953 92 (unclear)

(The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a series of lines of handwritten text.)

March 30 1926

We are camped about two miles south of Cabezon, at the foot of the "Hall Grade". This is about ten miles from our last camp. It is a fairly good collecting ground. Cophurus are common, probably two species. Peromyscus - m. sonoriensis are abundant in the valley land, and I got one P. e. insignis on the steep, brushy mountain side, also one Reithrodontomys in brush a little ways up the hillside. I took one Dipodomys a. cabezonae last night, in the valley land. I see but little sign of their presence here, but am trying for them tonight. I took one Microtus today in a springy piece of grass and Juncus. This afternoon I caught a Triturus b. fisheri, the only one seen on the trip yet. Got one Perognathus f. bongsi last night. I am coming to believe that P. f. arnicola will be restored to good standing in time if more specimens can be found. A Neotoma caught last night had lost nearly half its tail. It is too large for gilva and may possibly be venusta. It was caught under a mesquit. I did not know venusta come this far west.

We are told that Bomb and another man from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology camped here a few days ago. I can see but few signs of their trapping here.

The wind has been strong all day and it is uncomfortably cold. I'll be glad to get away from San Geronimo Pass.

31st. Caught 4 Perognathus fallax here. But one was fit to skin.

March 10 1950

The weather was very nice today. I went for a walk in the park and saw many beautiful flowers. The children were playing happily. I saw a small stream with many fish. The birds were singing and the trees were green. It was a very pleasant surprise. I saw a small stream with many fish. The birds were singing and the trees were green. It was a very pleasant surprise. I saw a small stream with many fish. The birds were singing and the trees were green. It was a very pleasant surprise.

April 2nd 1926

Threatening, stormy weather ~~again~~ of the 31st,
so we moved. Light rain from Calverton to
Redlands, Cold. Stopped at my brother's place
in Riverside. Put out traps for gophers
yesterday and caught several, - three big ones.
Rained a little yesterday and today. Shall
stay here until the weather gets better.
Have lost several gopher traps here, cats or
dogs pull them out and carry them off,
probably for the gophers in them.
Lost 8 traps here.

April 8 1926

Still showery, The old house we are camping in hasnt a door or window left, There are four rooms so when the rain blows in we shift to some room to the leeward, There is a small cellar under the house and we make a fire there for cooking when the rain falls, It is not comfortable, but it beats a tent when the wind blows, as it does most of the time, As I took up my traps yesterday I hadn't much to skin today, I have put out a few gopher traps, and so far have caught one today. There are quite a number of old pepper trees around the house and about five acres here has not been plowed for several years, The gophers have concentrated here, but we have nearly cleaned them out, I have five and Jack has three,

The mouse traps set here have caught only Peromyscus m. gambeli so far, They are abundant,

April 2 1922

Little movement. The weather was
unpleasant in general a heavy rain
fell. The wind was from the west and
the clouds were very thick. The
temperature was about 60 degrees
and the humidity was very high.
The wind was very strong and
the clouds were very dark.
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degrees and the humidity was
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strong and the clouds were very
dark.

April 4 1926

Yesterday we drove thru Paris to about two miles east of Ethosae, on the Winchester road. As rain threatened we camped at a vacant house, as near as I can remember the locality (which is much changed in appearance by cultivation) the place where I caught the type specimen of Dipodomys stephensi is about a mile southeast of here, at the base of low mountains.

Yesterday I bought a dozen wooden rat traps in Riverside. In the afternoon I put them out where I believe I got the D. stephensi. This morning all I got from them was one D. agilis, with its head eaten by squirrels, which are abundant here.

Jack joined us at Riverside. Yesterday he put out some traps in brushy land a mile or more northeast of camp. This morning he had several Dipodomys, one being parvus, which he gave me. If not too wet I'll put out traps this afternoon when Jack had his last night.

All the level land in this region is cultivated, some orchards, but mostly grain.

March 11, 1911

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April 7 1926

I put out 55 traps the afternoon of the 4th, where Jack caught the D. parvus. Next morning I had in the traps 5 Dipodomys agilis, several Peromyscus m. gambeli and a white-crowned sparrow. Rain fell most of the day and I got a soaking going to the traps. That night it rained hard and I found most of my traps sprung, with but one Peromyscus and four white-crowned sparrows in them. Apparently the heavy rain drops sprung many traps. This morning rain is falling, and I am waiting for the weather to clear enough to let me get to my traps without getting a wetting. So far there has been four inches of rain, with more in prospect. My traps are a mile and a half away, in a patch of an acre or so of brushy land on a rocky knoll, surrounded by cultivated land.

There is a brood of young strikes in an old pump house near here.

Page 2 of 2

The first part of the report is a general
introduction to the project. It describes the
purpose of the study and the objectives that
were set. The second part is a literature
review, which discusses the work of other
researchers in the field. This is followed by
a description of the methods used in the study,
including the data collection and analysis
techniques. The final part of the report is
the conclusion, which summarizes the findings
of the study and discusses their implications.
References are listed at the end of the report.

April 11 1926

On the afternoon of the 9th, we camped on the summit of the Temecula grade, a mile or more from the line between Riverside and San Diego counties, Alt. about 1200'. The place is thick chaparral with some scrub oaks, etc, with many granite boulders on the mountain sides. Caught two Dipodomys a. similans. A mile or two northwest, ~~at~~ perhaps 300' or 400 feet lower altitude, D. agilis are probably common in the open plain, but in the opposite direction D. a. similans probably occurs nearly or quite to the sea. It would be interesting to get comparable material from similar ground and altitudes on the two sides of the mountains. Drove home the afternoon of the 10th, as the roads were in bad condition from the heavy rains I thought best not to try to go via Warner's, but stuck to the paved road.

July - 1926

I left San Diego the morning of July 2nd and drove to near the northeast foot of Imnecula grade and camped. Sam Hester is with me, I wanted to see how near *Dipodomys agilis agilis* and *D. a. similans* come together. I had Sam put out traps in the brush on the hillsides near camp and put mine out in the wash of the creek bottom at the edge of the plain. Between grain fields, I saw very little sign of pocket rats.

The morning of the 3rd, all I had in 20 traps was the tail of a *Perognathus*. Sam had one adult and two young *Dipodomys*. In the forenoon we drove to Aguanga, and put out traps in the afternoon.

Aguanga Valley is mostly Imnecula River bottom land. The valley is about two miles long and half a mile to a mile and a half wide. The soil is loam, mostly a light sandy loam. Much of the vegetation is *Artemisia* ("sage brush"). There are some mesquit bushes and also what the desert people call "desert willow", a shrub with a trumpet shaped blossom. The hillsides have a mixed growth of arid region shrubs and chaparral, with the shrapparral more abundant on the granite ridges. A place cactuses are abundant, mostly "tuna" (*Opuntia*). I put out traps in one cactus patch of an acre or more and took over twenty *Neotoma intermedia*.

There was lots of rat and mice signs in the bottom land and abundant rabbit tracks. The bait was taken from our traps every night and many springs, but the catch was good. The last night traps here, carried off by rats and ~~some~~ rabbits. We left Aguanga noon of the 7th.

In the afternoon of July 7th we
stopped at three places between
Aguanga and Warners and looked
through the brush for tires vicinior
but without seeing or hearing any.

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La Puerta Valley, San Diego Co Cal
August 21 1926

I have been baiting steel traps with pieces of melon, almost every morning I get a rabbit, mostly Sylvilagus. Sometimes in the day time I get a Scitellus lutescens. They spoil very quickly, if I don't get them soon, I usually visit such traps three times a day. Today at noon I found an immature Scott Oriole in one of the steel traps. It was dead, but still held bits of melon pulp in its bill. The Scott Orioles are bad on grapes. They are the most common species now. I often flush 3 or 4, sometimes half a dozen, from the grape vines. Occasionally there are fulvifrons and occidentalis melani. The Virens

The first thing I did was to

begin by

to see how long it would take

to get to the top of the mountain

and how long it would take to

come back down. I found that

it would take about 4 hours to

go up and 3 hours to come down.

I was surprised to find that

the weather was so good. It

was a beautiful day. The

views were wonderful. I

was able to see the whole

mountain range. It was

very interesting. I

was able to see the

whole mountain range.

It was a very interesting

experience. I was able to

second in abundance. They are persistent grape eaters. Early in the season Black-headed Grosbeaks were most abundant but they are mostly gone now. The birds got fully half of the grapes this fall.

Yesterday I put out traps in some sand dunes on Telford's place. This morning I had one Dipodomys deserti. The "pinacate" beetles came up the rolled out bait in the daytime. At 5 o'clock this afternoon I rebaited the traps. In one trap I found a ♂ D. deserti so thoroughly cooked in the sun that it broke in two in handling. It must have been caught some time in the forenoon. I don't recall another instance of their feeding in the daytime.

La Puerta Valley, Cal,
Sept 3 1926

In making the round of my traps this morning in one trap I found a Dipodomys merriami similis and a Perognathus penicillatus, I do not remember ever before taking animals of two different genera in the same trap at the same time.

They laid side by side with their heads close to the trigger, They were numbers 1898 and 1899.

Sept 9 1926

Bought an Crydomys t. ramona this morning, but it was so badly eaten by ants that it could not be stored, It is the second I know of for the valley

Dulzura, San Diego Co., Cal.

Sept. 14 to 18, incl. 1926

Camped just across the creek from Scheckler's house. The barometer registered 1400 feet alt. The gate across the road to the old Marsh place was locked. There was no water in the creek as it had been shut off at the Barrett dam some time.

After the first night I put ~~out~~ part of the traps about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile further up the road (south) around a barley field. The barometer made it about 200 feet higher. I kept the catch of the two places separate and the altitude given on the labels will identify them.

The old Marsh place where *Tharshes tyfus* were taken is about two miles south or south west of my camp.

A *Microtus* found drowned in the spring was too far gone to save. I kept the water trap set, but from some reason caught nothing in it.

Staples in 1914 to 1915

1914 to 1915

The following is a list of the staples used in the office during the year 1914 to 1915. The list is given in the order in which they were used. The first item is the paper used for the office. The second item is the ink used for the office. The third item is the pen used for the office. The fourth item is the pencil used for the office. The fifth item is the rubber used for the office. The sixth item is the eraser used for the office. The seventh item is the sharpener used for the office. The eighth item is the stapler used for the office. The ninth item is the hole punch used for the office. The tenth item is the binder used for the office. The eleventh item is the folder used for the office. The twelfth item is the envelope used for the office. The thirteenth item is the letterhead used for the office. The fourteenth item is the business card used for the office. The fifteenth item is the checkbook used for the office. The sixteenth item is the notebook used for the office. The seventeenth item is the calculator used for the office. The eighteenth item is the adding machine used for the office. The nineteenth item is the typewriter used for the office. The twentieth item is the telephone used for the office. The twenty-first item is the clock used for the office. The twenty-second item is the lamp used for the office. The twenty-third item is the desk used for the office. The twenty-fourth item is the chair used for the office. The twenty-fifth item is the rug used for the office. The twenty-sixth item is the curtain used for the office. The twenty-seventh item is the window blind used for the office. The twenty-eighth item is the door mat used for the office. The twenty-ninth item is the doormat used for the office. The thirtieth item is the broom used for the office. The thirty-first item is the mop used for the office. The thirty-second item is the dustpan used for the office. The thirty-third item is the vacuum cleaner used for the office. The thirty-fourth item is the iron used for the office. The thirty-fifth item is the washing machine used for the office. The thirty-sixth item is the refrigerator used for the office. The thirty-seventh item is the stove used for the office. The thirty-eighth item is the sink used for the office. The thirty-ninth item is the bathtub used for the office. The fortieth item is the toilet used for the office. The forty-first item is the shower used for the office. The forty-second item is the bed used for the office. The forty-third item is the pillow used for the office. The forty-fourth item is the blanket used for the office. The forty-fifth item is the sheet used for the office. The forty-sixth item is the towel used for the office. The forty-seventh item is the handkerchief used for the office. The forty-eighth item is the soap used for the office. The forty-ninth item is the toothbrush used for the office. The fiftieth item is the comb used for the office. 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Dec 25 1926

We came to La Puerta the 18th. On the 20th we drove down to Carrizo Creek. The recent rains had washed the roads some but not badly, until we got to the main creek, (Carrizo) We went down the creek bed about four miles. There had been a flood in the main creek, but we got along all right until the road left the creek bed, from there on the flood had washed the banks badly. Where the road left the creek the perpendicular banks were 15 to 20 feet high. Someone had very recently shoveled a passage down at the old road, but it was so steep that we could not pull up it. We went a quarter of a mile further down and found a place where we got up the bank, but could get no further on account of the sand, so we camped there, about a mile above the old stage station. We found this a good collecting ground. The second night was stormy with misty rain. At noon the 4th day then the weather looked very threatening so we loaded up and turned back. We had trouble getting up the hill from Vallecito Valley in the rain which was turning to snow. Yesterday morning there was an inch of snow around the cabin, but it has melted today except behind bushes. The days are short and cold and more or less stormy, so trapping is not very good.

1952-53

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car. I pulled my coat tighter around me and took a deep breath. The air was crisp and clean, a welcome change from the stuffy interior. I looked around, taking in the sights and sounds of the morning. The streets were quiet, with only a few cars and a lone pedestrian. The sun was just beginning to rise, casting a soft glow over the scene. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility. It was a beautiful start to a new day.

I walked towards the park, my feet crunching on the fallen leaves. The trees were bare, their branches reaching out like skeletal fingers against the pale sky. The ground was covered in a thick layer of leaves, some yellow, some orange, some brown. It was a beautiful sight, a sign of autumn. I took a path that led through the trees, the sunlight filtering through the canopy. The air was filled with the scent of earth and wood. I felt a sense of connection to nature, a reminder of the beauty of the world around me.

As I walked, I thought about the past. The memories came flooding back, like old friends. I remembered the laughter and the tears, the joy and the pain. I remembered the love and the loss, the hope and the despair. I remembered the person I was once, the person I am now. I felt a sense of gratitude for all that I had experienced, for all that I had learned. I felt a sense of peace, a sense of acceptance. I was ready to face whatever the future held.

I reached the park and took a bench. I sat there for a while, watching the world go by. The children were playing, their laughter ringing through the air. The joggers were running, their bodies moving with grace and power. The birds were singing, their voices filling the sky. I felt a sense of awe and wonder, a sense of the beauty of the world. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility, a sense of connection to the universe. I was ready to embrace the future, to live life to the fullest.

Dec 30 1926

Since Christmas the nights have been cold. Thermometer at sunrise has registered 24° to 28° , Ground frozen in the morning.

The others have been hearing Lecretia Thrashers occasionally and have seen two or three, but they were very wild. Today we all put in most of the day hunting for Lecretia Thrashers. Jack saw one and thinks he wounded it but he failed to find. No one else saw any. Sam killed a Black-throated sparrow and gave it to me. I'll freeze it tonight and take it in in the flesh. He saw others. We intend driving to the San Felipe Creek tomorrow afternoon, and to San Diego the next day.

May 12 1952

The following is a list of the
plants collected at the
site of the ...
The first ...
The second ...
The third ...
The fourth ...
The fifth ...
The sixth ...
The seventh ...
The eighth ...
The ninth ...
The tenth ...
The eleventh ...
The twelfth ...
The thirteenth ...
The fourteenth ...
The fifteenth ...
The sixteenth ...
The seventeenth ...
The eighteenth ...
The nineteenth ...
The twentieth ...

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM